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The Columbian Star.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1824.

[No. 50.]

The Columbian Star.

COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON-
VENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-
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Profits of the work sacred to the cause of
the oppressed.

Communications.

For the Columbian Star.

NOTES OF THE HISTORY OF THE
WALDENSES AND ALBIGENSES.

[Compiled chiefly from Jones' History.]

No. VIII.

enter upon any thing like a circum-
stantial detail of the history of the Reform-
ation, would not only demand much more
than can be allotted to it in the few
pages which I propose to
occupy, but would also, in a great measure,
depart from my leading object. Those
who are desirous of a thorough acquaint-
ance with the history of that interesting
movement, are recommended to consult Mil-
ler's History of the Christian Church, vols.
I. and II.; Sleidan's History of the Re-
formation; and Robertson's History of
the Church.

The flame which was kindled at this
time throughout Europe, by the preaching
of Luther and his associates, had com-
pletely occupied the attention
of the Catholic party, from 1517 to 1530,
the Waldenses, both in France and
Italy, were happily, for the most part,
unmolested. But they soon began to
feel the notice of their adversaries, and
to be in a considerable share of their
malignity. Several villages in
the south of France were attacked in 1545,
the military, and the inhabitants put
to sword. Barns, in which the women
children had taken refuge, were set on
fire, and all within consumed to ashes. All
scenes of butchery and slaughter were
renewed to an edict of the French King,
the Waldenses should be promiscuously
destroyed, their houses pulled down, their
gravelled with the ground, all their
cut down, and the region inhabit-
ed rendered a desert. All who es-
caped wandered among the woods and so-
litudes, leading a wretched life,
preyed by both wolves and children. Some
escaped, partly to Geneva, partly to
Switzerland. Thuanus reckons 22
villages which were depopulated by the
invasion.

The invention of the art of printing was
through the overruling providence of
God to be a most important event to the
Christian church. Knowledge, which had
been gaining ground for some centu-
ries, was now wonderfully accelerated
in its progress. The light acquired
from the printing press, was quickly diffused abroad,
and communicated to multitudes. The facility
with which it was communicated brought learning
within reach of the middle ranks—the dead
languages became a general object of study.
Scriptures began to be consulted, not
only in the Latin Vulgate, but also in the
original tongues. It would be strange, indeed, had
the invention of a system which was founda-
mental, expressed no apprehensions
of the introduction of these novel
ideas. The Faculty of Theology at Paris de-
clared that the study of Greek and
Hebrew was forbidden. But the language of
those days, is still more amus-
ing. We are informed by Conrad, of He-
delberg, a very grave and respectable au-
thor, that one of their num-
bers expressed himself. "They have
invented a new language, which they call
Greek; you must be carefully on your guard
against it; it is the mother of all heresy,
and in the hands of many persons a
dangerous language, which they call
Hebrew. It is a book full of dag-
gers and poisons. As to the Hebrew,
their brethren, it is certain that all
those who learn it immediately become
heretics."

In the year 1535, the Waldenses of Pied-
mont, contracted with a printer of Neu-
chatel, in Switzerland, for an entire impres-
sion of the whole Bible in French, for the
sum of 1500 crowns of gold. This edi-
tion was circulated and received with
great avidity.

In 1559, the Waldenses in Calabria form-
ed a junction with Calvin's church at Gene-
va. The consequence of this was, that se-
veral public teachers went from the neigh-
bourhood of Geneva, to settle with the
Waldenses in Calabria. This circumstance
gave rise to the revival of pure reli-
gion, which soon reached the ears of Pope
Sixtus IV. Measures were, therefore, imme-

diately adopted for wholly exterminating
the Waldenses in that region. A scene of
carnage ensued, which, in enormity, has sel-
dom been exceeded. Two monks were
first sent to the inhabitants of St. Xist, who
assembled the people, and by a smooth har-
rangue, endeavoured to persuade them to
desist from hearing these new teachers from
Geneva; promising them, in case of com-
pliance, every advantage which they could
wish; but, on the other hand, plainly inti-
mating that they would subject themselves
to be condemned as heretics, and to forfeit
their lives and fortune, if they refused to
return to the church of Rome. And at
once to bring matters to the test, they caused
a bell to be immediately tolled for mass,
commanding the people to attend. Instead
of complying, however, the Waldenses for-
sook their houses, and as many as were able
fled to the woods, with their wives and chil-
dren. Two companies of soldiers were im-
mediately ordered out to pursue them, who
instantly took to flight, crying, *Amassa, Amassa, kill, kill!* Numbers were put
to death. Such as reached the tops of the
mountains, procured the privilege of being
heard in their own defence. They stated
that they and their forefathers had now for
several ages been residents of that country
—that during the whole period, their lives
and conversation had been irreproachable
—that they ardently wished to remain
there, if they could be allowed to continue
unmolested in the profession of their faith.
But if this boon were denied them, they
implored their pursuers to have pity on
their wives and children, and to permit
them to retire, under the protection of God,
either by sea or by land, wherever it should
please the Lord to conduct them—that they
would very cheerfully sacrifice all their
worldly possessions rather than fall into
idolatry. They therefore entreated, in the
name of all that was sacred, that they
might not be reduced to the necessity of
defending themselves, which, if they were
compelled to do, must be at the peril of
those who forced them to such extremities.
This expostulation only exasperated the
soldiers, who immediately rushed upon
them in the most impetuous manner. A
terrible affray ensued, in which several lives
were lost, and the military at last put to
flight.

The inquisitors, on this, wrote to the
Viceroy of Naples, urging him to send them
some companies of soldiers, to apprehend
certain heretics of St. Xist and de la Garde,
who had fled into the woods; at the same
time assuring him that by liberating the
church from such a plague, he would per-
form what was acceptable to the Pope, and
meritorious to himself. The Viceroy
cheerfully obeyed the summons, and march-
ed at the head of his troops to the city of
St. Xist, where, on his arrival, he caused it
to be proclaimed by sound of trumpet,
that the place was condemned to fire and
sword. Proclamation was at the same time
made throughout the kingdom of Naples,
inviting persons to come to the war against
the heretics of St. Xist, and promising as a
recompense, the customary advantages; ab-
solution from sin, and admission into heav-
en. Numbers consequently flocked to his stand-
ard, and were conducted to the woods and
mountains whither the Waldenses had
sought an asylum. Here they chased them
so furiously, that the greater part were
slain by the sword, and the rest, wounded
and destitute, retired into caverns upon
the tops of the rocks where they perished
by famine.

Having accomplished their wishes on
the fugitives of St. Xist, they next proceed-
ed to de la Garde, and apprehended 70
persons, who were brought before the in-
quisitor Penza, at Montaud. This merciless
bigot caused them to be stretched upon
the rack, with the view of extorting
from them a confession of adultery and
other abominable crimes of which he knew
them to be innocent. But in no case did he
succeed, though their tortures in many in-
stances were so violent as to extinguish life.
A person of the name of Marson was strip-
ped naked and beaten with rods, then
drawn through the streets and burnt with
fire-brands. One of his sons was assassi-
nated, and another led to the top of a tower,
where a crucifix was presented to him,
with a promise that if he would salute it,
his life would be spared. The youth, pre-
ferring to die rather than commit idolatry,
was instantly precipitated to the ground,
and his body dashed in pieces. Bernardine
Conde was condemned to be burnt alive.
As they led him to the stake, a crucifix was
put into his hands, which he threw to the
ground. The enraged inquisitor sent him
back to prison, and to aggravate his tor-
ture, he was first smeared over with pitch,
and then committed to the flames. The
same inquisitor, Penza, caused the throats
of 80 of them to be cut, just as butchers
slaughter their sheep; their bodies were
afterwards quartered, and the public way
for the space of 30 miles, was planted with
stakes, and a quarter of the human frame
stuck upon each of them. Four of the
principal inhabitants of de la Garde were
hanged, sustaining their fate with surpris-
ing fortitude. A young man, of the name
of Samson, was led to the top of a tower,
and commanded to confess himself to a
priest then present, before he was cast down.
This, however, he refused, adding that he
had already confessed himself to God, on
which he was cast headlong from the tower.
The following day the Viceroy, walking at
the foot of the tower, saw the unhappy
youth still alive, but languishing in tortures,
having nearly all his bones broken. The
monster kicked him on the head, and said,
"Is the dog still alive? give him to the
hogs."

This is only a specimen of the brutal

outrages that were carried on against the
Waldenses in Calabria; but the reader
will, probably, think it quite sufficient.
Pope Pius IV. was so resolutely bent on rid-
ding the country of them, that he afterwards
sent the Marquis of Butiano to perfect
what was left undone, with a promise that
if he succeeded in clearing Calabria of the
Waldenses, he would give his son a Cardi-
nal's hat. He, indeed, found but little dif-
ficulty in effecting it; for the inquisitorial
monks, and the Viceroy of Naples, had al-
ready put to death so many, transporting
others to the Spanish galleys, banishing all
fugitives, and selling or slaying their wives
and children, that not much remained for
the Marquis to accomplish.

Of their pastors, Stephen Megrin was
imprisoned at Cassence, and starved to
death. Lewis Pascal was conveyed to Rome,
and there condemned to be burnt alive. As
this man had been remarkable for his zeal,
and the confidence with which he had main-
tained the Pope to be Antichrist, he was re-
served as a gratifying spectacle for his Ho-
liness and the Conclave of Cardinals who
were present at his death. But such was
the address, says Perrin, which Pascal deliv-
ered to the people from the word of God,
that the Pope would gladly have wished
himself elsewhere, or that Pascal had been
dumb and the people deaf. The account
that is given us of his dying behaviour, can
scarcely fail to remind one of the case of
the martyr Stephen; and his ardent zeal in
the cause of Christ, added to his fervent
supplications to the throne of grace, deeply
affected the spectators, while the Pope
and Cardinals gnashed their teeth through
rage.

Such was the end of the Waldenses in
Calabria—they were wholly exterminated:
for if any of the fugitives returned, it was
upon the express condition that they would
in all things conform themselves to the laws
of the church of Rome.

Deaf and Dumb.

From a Hartford (Conn.) Paper.

On Friday afternoon, neither branch of
the Legislature was in session. Mr. Gal-
laudet, the principal of the Hartford Asylum
for the education of the Deaf and Dumb,
gratified the members of the Legislature
and other citizens present with an exami-
nation of one of his pupils. Mr. G. stated
that his object was to show the manner of
imparting instruction to their pupils—of
gaining access to their minds. Young Lor-
ing was 17 years old on the day of the ex-
amination. He had been seven years in the
Asylum. When he went there he was un-
able to write or to connect words. The pu-
pils are first taught an alphabet whereby
they spell words on their fingers. Several
words were proposed by the audience,
spelt by the instructor, and immediately
written by the pupil. After the alphabet
is attained, the pupils are taught the names
of common objects. Several articles were
here presented to the view of the pupil,
who readily wrote their names on his writ-
ing board. Such objects as could not be
presented to the eye of the pupil, are either
presented in pictures or described to the
mind. Mr. G. thus described the Elephant
and the Ocean, the State of New Hamp-
shire, and the State of Vermont, and Loring
wrote them on his board. Vermont was
curiously described by representing a boy
with his hair erect. It seems that the first
pupil who entered the asylum from Ver-
mont had refractory hair, and the pupils
considered it as a suitable hieroglyphic for
the State. Words relating to the moral
faculties were given by the audience, such
as Imagination, Patience, Anger, Love, and
having been communicated to the pupil by
signs (not by spelling) were written down.

After a considerable vocabulary is ac-
quired by the pupil he is taught to connect
words in sentences. Short sentences were
proposed to Loring, such as, a Judge should
be just—a Lawyer should be honest—a
Legislator should be wise—a Preacher
should be pure. They were written down
with much precision, excepting that the last
sentence was written, *A Clergyman should*
be chaste. Longer sentences were pro-
posed, to test his acquaintance with the differ-
ent parts of speech, moods and tenses. By
signs, at the proposal of a gentleman pre-
sent, he was requested to write these sen-
tences: I should have been happy to have
seen him, if I had met him—the king has
been supposed to be wiser than his brother.
In this sentence he first wrote *had* for *has*,
but immediately corrected it on a motion of
his instructor. So in this sentence, *We*
will remember this to-morrow—he used
shall for will, but corrected it on his own
recollection. He was requested to write—
*We should reverse the memory of Wash-
ington*, because he is the father of our coun-
try—he wrote it verbatim, excepting that
he used the word *venerate* instead of *re-
vere*.

Mr. G. then proceeded to show, that not
only ideas might be communicated to the
Deaf and Dumb, but that they might un-
derstand the meaning of the words used.
Words were given, which he was desired
to connect with others in sentences. The
first was "Lexington, Ms." he added—"is
celebrated as the place where the first bat-
tle was fought in the American revolution."
The second word was *revolution*. He wrote,
"An extraordinary revolution happened in
France after the execution of Louis XVI."
He was asked the meaning of the word ex-
traordinary, and answered, "uncommon,
unexampled." He was directed to write a
sentence in which the word should be intro-
duced, and wrote—*Wallace possessed ex-
traordinary strength and courage.* He was

asked, who was Wallace? A. He was a
Scot, who lived in the thirteenth century, and
was eminent for his intrepidity, magnani-
mity and patriotism. Q. What was the fate
of Wallace? A. He was betrayed by one
of his friends into the hands of Edward I.
made a prisoner and sent to London, where
he was hung and quartered. Q. What
was Oliver Cromwell? A. He was King
Protector of England. Q. What do you
mean by King Protector? A. King Pro-
tector is the same with King in every re-
spect except the title. Q. What was the
character of Lady Jane Grey? A. She was
uncommonly beautiful, intelligent, learned
and virtuous. Q. What is your idea of eter-
nity? A. Eternity is existing from no be-
ginning nor to an end.—Q. Who is eter-
nal? A. God only. Q. What is account-
ability? A. Accountability is, that a being
must give an account of his conduct to God.
Q. What is the character of God? A. God
is perfectly good, holy, and just, and is in-
finitely powerful and wise. Q. What is
that which is most conducive to the happi-
ness of men? A. Benevolence is that which
conduces best to the happiness of men. Q.
What is benevolence? A. It is that love
that one feels towards all men. Q. What
is taste? A. Taste is that delicate faculty
by which one perceives the beauties or de-
fects of any thing either in nature or art.
Q. What is the character of Thomas
Brown, of Henniker, who has been 21-2
years in the Asylum, and what proficiency
has he made? A. Brown is a very well be-
haved and docile youth. He has made
rapid improvement in his studies, and has a
strong thirst for knowledge. Q. What do
you mean by *thirst* as you have now used
it? A. It means a strong desire. Q. Who
are the prominent candidates for the next
Presidency of the United States? A. Gen-
eral Jackson, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Craw-
ford. Q. Which do you prefer?—A. I do
not wish to tell you which candidate I
prefer. Q. Who will probably be suc-
cessful? A. Gen. Jackson will probably
be successful. Q. What reason have you
to suppose that Jackson will be successful,
or that Mr. Clay is not a prominent can-
didate? A. The votes for Gen. Jackson
are fast increasing. I don't know why Mr.
Clay is not a prominent candidate for the
next Vice Presidency. Q. What is the
character and proficiency of William Car-
penter, of Littleton, who is now at the
Hartford Asylum? A. Carpenter is a
pleasant and obliging boy. He makes re-
spectable progress in his studies and is
quick to learn. Q. What ideas of God
and futurity had you previous to your en-
tering the Asylum? A. I had not any
idea of either before I came to the Asylum.
Q. What idea had you of the relation be-
tween parent and child before you went to
the Asylum? A. I had scarcely any. Q.
What is an idea? A. It is a likeness
which we form in the mind of any thing
that we have seen. Q. What idea have
you of the sense of hearing? A. None.
Q. What idea have you of sound? A. none.
Q. How do you know there is any such
thing as noise? A. Others have told me
so, and I feel the jar. Q. What is the
product of 7 times 7? A. 49. Q. How
do you know when it is Sunday? A. After
six successive days have passed we know
that Sunday comes.

Many other questions were asked, and
answered with equal precision and readi-
ness.

Several articles manufactured by the pu-
pils at the Asylum were exhibited—such
as boxes, penknives, shoes, &c. all executed
with remarkable neatness and taste.

The assembly was numerous and res-
pectable, attentive and delighted. The
members of the Legislature had an oppor-
tunity of ascertaining by actual observation
whether the Deaf and Dumb are capable
of improvement: they availed themselves
of the opportunity and are satisfied.—The
cause of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the
Hartford Asylum has been heretofore elo-
quently advocated in our Capitol, but never so
powerfully, so impressively, and so effectually
as by the amiable and interesting Lor-
ing.

From a Portland (Maine) Paper.

On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Gallaudet de-
livered a very elegant, able and impressive
sermon, at the Rev. Mr. Nichols' meet-
ing-house, from Romans xv. 21.—*To whom*
he was not spoken of, they shall see; and they
that have not heard, shall understand—in
which he well asserted the cause of the un-
fortunate objects, for whom he wished to
wake the sympathies of an enlightened
Christian people. He began, by drawing a
picture of the miserable and suffering hea-
then in both hemispheres, and after loudly
applauding that noble spirit of Christian
fortitude and fidelity, which had dared to
raise the standard of the cross, on the burn-
ing and blood-stained shores of Africa and
Asia, and in the pathless forests of Ameri-
ca, claimed a moment's attention to those
that were perishing within our own bor-
ders. He wished not to divert a single
stream of benevolence from its accustomed
course, but hoped, that while its mingled
current was rolling forth with a mighty tide
from a thousand streams, to fertilize the
thirsty wilds and barren plains of the dis-
tant East, one little branch would be sup-
plied to water a long neglected, desolate and
gloomy spot in our own land, changing its
desolation into joyful culture, and converting
the thorny wild into the garden of God.
Here, indeed, is an interesting, but almost
unnoticed and forgotten class of heathen, in
the midst of us, surrounded by all that can
render life delightful, where all the charms
of nature, the refinements of learning, and
the light of heavenly wisdom, are mingled

in pleasing variety, to cheer the heart of
man, who nevertheless enjoy nothing, but a
mere isolated existence, unconscious of the
future, and chiefly unknowing of the past—
who are ignorant from whence they sprang,
nor ever cast a thought beyond the gate of
death. Ah! said he, I have seen such an
one, and I have asked him, when sufficient-
ly taught to enable him to reply, what
were his feelings—what his conclusions; on
seeing a fellow creature cold in death—I
thought, was his answer, that I beheld the
termination of his being. I supposed this
to be the boundary of his existence, ebe-
yond which all was dark for ever. I knew
nothing of God, the Maker of all things.—
I felt no accountability to any one, and
sought only the gratification of my appe-
tes and passions in sensual pleasures, in
idle amusements, in decorating my person,
or in amassing wealth. I have also seen,
said Mr. G. (and I will not attempt to de-
scribe my feelings) the emotion awakened
in this immortal spirit, when first it caught
the idea of a supreme eternal existence—
an omniscient, omnipotent and all-gracious
Being, presiding over all that he beheld; to
which exalted Being the living spark within
him claimed a kindred immortality. I have
seen that spirit bowing dejected under the
burden of sin, and I trust I have also seen
it consoled, renewed, and raised in joyous
hope through faith in the son of God. O
what a change! lately it was bound in igno-
rance, and sunk to a level with the mean-
est brute that dies and drops into the earth.
Now, how exalted! allied to angels in its
better part, and imperishable as the Eter-
nal throne.

How sublime, we may well suppose,
were the conceptions of Columbus, when the
new continent burst upon his view, and
his imagination bounded forth to grasp
its various wonders—its wide-stretching
forests, lofty mountains, majestic rivers,
and richly dressed fields; but what were
this to the unbounded idea, which first con-
veyed to the astonished mind, the knowledge
of the God that made both earth and skies!

Religious.

From the London Baptist Magazine.

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION IN INDIA.

A native woman, in the district of Nu-
deah, a widow, having two sons, was call-
ed last month to part with one of them, the
elder, aged about 25 years. Going to con-
sign him to Gunga, she took a servant girl
with her. Having bewailed his loss in the
customary manner, in giving the dead body
to the stream, she thrust herself in also,
and died with it. As she was descending,
she called to the servant to witness and tes-
tify her deed. The surviving son, a man-
ney changer, being engaged in business in
Calcutta, came to my Pundit to be instruct-
ed in the requisite ceremonies to be per-
formed. He informed the young man, that
if his mother had given herself to the god-
dess, as a *devotional act*, the ordinary rites
and expenses would have sufficed; but as
it was *mere carnal or natural sorrow*, and no
regard to God that induced the parent to
drown herself, a *sacrifice* on her account was
necessary, before the common rites could
be accepted. This, according to the Shas-
tra, was 16 cows; or, if unable to present
them, a commutation in cowries to the
amount, (8 Rs.) or about that sum was re-
quisite, and then he might proceed to per-
form Shadra, or the funeral rites. *Fueru-
pees* was the sum demanded by the Pundit
for the important information. One rupee
was what the young man offered, under the
pretence of poverty; but this would not do
for the Pundit. It is incredible how cheap
human life is in this country. This anec-
dote was related with the same degree of
gravity and unconcern, with which a rude
boy would have spoken of the drowning of a
cat.

I know not a worse feature in the native
character, than their *unfeelingness*. Er-
mour, how multifarious soever, may be com-
bated; and though it yield to the force of
truth but in the smallest proportion, yet
there is hope of its ultimate expulsion: pre-
judice, however deeply rooted, and though
held with all the pertinacity that attaches
to what is professedly sacred, yet, by the
persevering and affectionate reiteration of
moral instruction, we naturally expect its
dislodgment from the heart; but when
there is a total absence of feeling, we then
sigh over human nature, view it as in its
ultimate degree of depravity, and following
the desponding feelings of our own minds,
give it up as reprobate.

Upon this principle, we are sometimes
led to think of the people among whom we
live as the least hopeful of the human
race. A totally uncivilized people will foam
and rage, and destroy, and then eat whom
they murder; yet their very extravagance
proves their actions spontaneous; but our
neighbours are what they are by almost
eternal habit, and while they affect to spare
an ant or a worm, will look upon the ut-
most sufferings of humanity with more than
stoical indifference.

The same unfeelingness is equally, or, if
possible, to a greater degree felt respecting
what is spiritual and eternal. Whether
there be a supreme Judge, who will award
punishments and rewards hereafter, is of
no moment with them—"all will be as it is
to be; who can alter it?" The discourag-
ement of Missionaries, therefore, does not
arise from the opposition that is made to
truth by natives, so much as from a total
unconcern as to all religious truth, and a
cold and stubborn indifference to all future
and eternal consequences.

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

MR. DENNY,

As you have devoted one corner of your valuable paper to Religious Intelligence, you may feel disposed to give a place, under that head, to a few remarks, which are intended as an answer to the inquiries of many of your readers.

The name of *Levi Chamberlain* has often appeared in the *Missionary Herald*. As he is known to but few, the inquiry is frequently made, Who is he? Mr. Chamberlain was not long since engaged in Boston, as a dealer in dry goods, doing a very good business. Having a desire to be employed where he could more directly promote the cause of Christ, he left his lucrative business, and commenced a preparation for the ministry. His health not permitting close confinement to study, he abandoned the attempt, and engaged for a short time as assistant in the *Missionary Rooms* at Boston, where he was unusually industrious, and for which he received a bare support. Not feeling contented with this situation, he waited impatiently for some opening in a Mission, where he could employ all his time and talents in the service of his Master. At length the Sandwich Island Mission presented a favourable opportunity for him. He joined it, and is now engaged as overseer of its secular concerns. In this situation he is obliged to be employed continually, at hard labour; and his compensation is a *support only*.

Mr. C. had acquired, by business in Boston about \$5,000; and his prospects were as good as those of any young man engaged in like business. He has left his business and his friends, and given the *income of his property to the Missionary cause*. He has made every sacrifice—and for what? For his own glory? No, he has done it, I believe, for the glory of God. If there are those among us who believe that all engaged in the Missionary cause are so engaged for the want of other employment, or for worldly gain, they need only know the sacrifices which the subject of this communication has made, to be convinced that such a belief is unwarranted.

A FRIEND TO MISSIONS.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

THE JEWS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. P. Goldberg, to the London Society, dated DRESDEN, (Ger.) Aug. 27, 1824.

In addition to the facts related in my letter of May 15th, from Leipzig, I beg leave to state, that it has pleased the Lord to make the last days of my residence in that town, a time of peculiar blessing. A Polish Jew, who was a decided opposer and enemy of Christ, had become more moderate after our conversations together, in which I had shown him from the Old Testament, that Jesus is the Christ. One evening he called upon me with other Jews, to discourse upon the divinity of Christ. He objected to the incarnation, the nativity, the human life, and above all the death on the cross; which he considered absurd, in reference to one whom we profess to be God, blessed for ever. That God should unite himself with human nature, he thought inconsistent, and denied that the incarnation of a divine Messiah had been foretold in the Old Testament. For, said he, it is this were the case, those great and enlightened men, Maimonides, Mendelsohn, and others, could not have hesitated one moment to become Christians; nor would the passages which prove the divinity of the incarnate Son of God, have been overlooked by the many hundred wise and learned men, now to be found among the Jews. In reply, I showed him from history, how our ancestors had always resisted the Holy Spirit. And as to our learned scholars, I reminded him that they only resembled many Christian philosophers, who, not aware of the narrow limits and the short-sightedness of human reason, will believe nothing they cannot comprehend; for which reason God has poured out upon them the spirit of deep sleep, and has closed their eyes, Isaiah xxix. 10. I then observed upon the modern Jewish teachers, who preach a doctrine not founded in the Scriptures, wholly unknown to our fathers, and calculated only to introduce a new system equally distant from the Jewish as from the Christian religion. My opponent confessed that in this particular I was right; and added, "When I arrived in this town, I attended sermons in the new temple, anxiously expecting to be informed why God for so long a period had withdrawn his favour from Israel, and by what means we might be restored to the lost happiness and glory. But I heard nothing but sweet sounding phrases, which gave me neither instruction nor comfort. There is no saying what these teachers would make of us. Not Jews certainly; for they put aside all that distinguishes Judaism from other religions. Neither would they make us Christians; for they strongly dissuade us from embracing Christianity; so that I am ready to exclaim with the prophet, Who shall have pity upon thee, O Jerusalem? Or who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall go aside and ask thee how thou doest?" Having explained to him what the Lord is doing in these days for the conversion and restoration of his people, I exhorted him and the others to offer up their prayers to the God of our fathers for the enlightening of their understanding unto a diligent and candid examination of the New Testament, comparing it with the Old Testament, assuring them the result would be, that they would see the promises of the Messiah fulfilled in the person of Jesus of Nazareth. They listened with great attention, and when I had finished, their spokesman asked very earnestly, "Do you really believe in Jesus Christ so as to worship him as God?" Instead of replying, I arose, and folding my hands, offered up a prayer in Hebrew to the glorified Saviour, to whom all the ends of the earth must look for salvation, since he is God, and there is none else, Isaiah xlv. 22. During this prayer they became still more attentive, and they left me deeply affected, promising to read the New Testament, and to seek the salvation of their souls. My fervent prayers went with them.

After my return to Dresden, the Christian friend who had assisted me in distributing tracts, wrote me from Leipzig as follows—"It is a pity that you left Leipzig so soon. Many Jews who wished to call upon you were grieved to learn that you were gone. Jews from Brody have requested

your direction, being determined, if possible, to wait upon you at Dresden. I cannot be sufficiently thankful for the blessing which has attended your visit here. There never yet has been so great a stir among the Jews. Many, indeed, are angry, but that is no bad sign."

Here in Dresden the Lord continues His blessing upon our work; though trials of our faith have not been wanting. The number of pupils in our institution has increased.

From the Boston Telegraph.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The "Ninth Annual Report" of the Board of this Society is just published, from which it appears, that the interests of this truly benevolent institution are in some respects less flourishing than in former years. At the same time the report presents us with an animating view of the Society's actual achievements in the cause of learning and religion, and with a broad prospect of its ultimate success. This document combines a good degree of literary merit with those manly views of the system of moral operations which characterize this philosophic age.

That must be deemed either an "untutored" or a contracted mind, which limits the good, effected by any benevolent enterprise, to its direct and visible results; nor, in a certain sense, can that zeal be according to knowledge which flows or ebbs, according as the progress of events in divine providence becomes more particular and rapid, or more intricate and slow. It is not to be expected that the operation of a great moral cause on the community will be always equally clear, nor that it will ever be as exclusive as at first. It is easy to see the effects of a fertilizing stream while it creeps along its own channel leaving a beautiful verdure in its train; but when it falls into the sea we are apt to suppose it lost, though at the same time it is mingling with the vast ocean to purify and preserve the whole.

From the extracts which follow from the Report, it will be seen that the Board have taken the most enlarged views of the efforts and achievements of the Education Society; and it is hoped that they will soon be realized through the community more extensively than at present.

"It rarely happens that an object seriously affecting the welfare of the human race, can be attained by any monetary effort, however powerful. Enterprises of great design advance but slowly to their completion; and those who are engaged in the prosecution of such undertakings,—if they would gather encouragement from the retrospect of the past, or hope from the prospect of the future,—must look forth far and wide, tracing the remote connexions and tendencies of causes, whose immediate operation may seem insignificant, to their ultimate purpose. And the Creator has wisely ordered that the same elevation of character which enables the mind to comprehend the vastness of the plan, enables it likewise to comprehend the means of its accomplishment, and to look down on the difficulties that embarrass its progress. The same principles that inspire the benevolence which prompted the design, inspire also faith to anticipate, and patience to wait, the distant consummation."

"Therefore it is that the Directors of this Society ever come forward with confidence to present the annual history of their operations. They are persuaded that their constituents and patrons, having once conceived the magnitude of the enterprise in which they have engaged, and the certainty with which, by persevering diligence, it may be accomplished, will never be dismayed by transitory ill success, or disheartened by the apparent insignificance of their efforts."

"In reporting their own transactions and the progress of the Society since the last anniversary, the Board have only to say—that 198 beneficiaries, scattered through 10 different States, from Georgia to Maine, have received appropriations, amounting in the whole, to \$10,210—that of these young men, 50, in the first stage of their education, are pursuing their studies at 16 different Academies, and 148 in 13 different Colleges. That the receipts into the Treasury have been \$9,454 88, being more than \$2,000 less than the receipts of the preceding year; that of the amount received, \$1,280, were on life subscriptions, being \$700 less than the income from this source the preceding year; that no portion of the money received the past year on current fund, has been applied to the increase of the permanent fund; that, so far as the Directors are informed, no new auxiliary Societies have been formed the past year; and that the gentleman who has performed for three years past, the duties of general Agent, having, some months ago, relinquished his charge, the interests of the Society have, in some degree, suffered, from the want of that minute and constant attention, which cannot be afforded, except by a man completely devoted to the business; while the Directors have been, and are still seeking, not without some hope of success, to fill the vacancy with an individual competent to the labours required."

"But the usefulness of the American Education Society, is not to be estimated by merely counting the number of its beneficiaries, and calculating the amount of its funds. Our present operations are to be valued mainly as the *germ of other and future efforts*, as powerful as they will be diversified, and fully commensurate with the wants of this vast community."

From the Boston Recorder.

NEWFOUNDLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY—LONDON.

Two Schoolmasters and a Schoolmistress, duly instructed in the National System, have been sent out to Newfoundland, by this Society. The British Government have given liberal countenance and support to the Society, by a grant of land for the schools, by giving a free passage in national vessels to the teachers, by a benefaction of \$2,220 toward the expense of the buildings, and by assigning \$444 per annum, in payment of salaries. The Society is in a very flourishing state, its receipts the past year having been nearly three times the amount of its expenditures.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Rev. John Rabin is about to proceed to Sierra Leone, with several Schoolmasters—Mr. James Coney, Mr. John Pierce, and Mr. John Weeks.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship *Cortes*, Captain De Cost, which arrived at New-York on the 2d instant, London dates to the 22d of October have been received. The Hon. John Randolph, was a passenger on board this vessel. The English papers announce no new events of interest. They contain reports of the total destruction of the Egyptian fleet on the 5th Sept.—but direct accounts from Smyrna a month later, contradict these reports.

The *Etiole* of the 21st, asserts that "It is not true that France has been hostile towards the Greeks. Her ships and her Consuls have aided them wherever they could; and her counsels, in accordance with those of Europe, only tend to put an end to the most horrible of wars, which recalls to mind the wars of Paganism—the wars of extermination."

The British Parliament is further prorogued to the 6th of January.

It is reported, that the Bankers of Paris have accepted the terms offered by the Spanish government for a heavy loan, without a recognition of the loans contracted for by the Constitutional government.

A Paris paper of the 21st of October, says—"We learn that there is now every prospect of a speedy agreement between France and Hayti. One great difficulty in the way of it arose out of the demand of a place of strength in the Island, as a security for the payment of the indemnification to be agreed on. This difficulty has been got rid of by the offer of the Haytian Government to pay the whole sum at once; and we understand that a house in this metropolis has offered to procure the requisite sum for that purpose."

A letter received at New-York from Port au Prince, dated the 15th ult. says—"All is tranquil; and government is not making any preparations for defence, as many foreign journals have been pleased to represent."

A letter from Cadiz, of the 20th ult. mentions the arrival of the English brig *Tiber*, from Peru. She brought information that the Spanish ship of the line *Asia* and the *Achille*, arrived at Chiloe, previous to the 25th of May. The *Tiber* was despatched by the Vice Regal government, to give a report of the favourable state of affairs in Peru. She left Quilca on the 3d of June.

The *Sun* gives the following item, received by the Dutch mails:—The *Sminal* corvette, commanded by Captain Doctoroff, will sail in a few days from Cronstadt for Kamschatka, and to the North West Coast of America. No direct accounts have been received for many months of the corvette Enterprise, commanded by Captain Kotzebue, which sailed from Cronstadt in July, 1823. The latest news from him was of Nov. 26, 1823, dated from Rio Janeiro."

A Paris paper of the 18th of October, says:—"There is now no doubt, as we have already announced, that the British Government considers the proclamation of Sir Frederick Adams as null and void. This document has incensed all England. If we may believe the accounts which daily gain credit, the Greeks have given the Christian renegades a lesson which is better than all imaginable decrees. They have taken or sunk 81 transports, which European Captains have placed at the disposal of the Pacha of Egypt. We observe, with real satisfaction, that in this long list there is not a single French vessel."

The Austrian Observer of the ninth of October, contains the following article:—

"*Corfu*, Sept. 23.—We have just received authentic intelligence of the revocation of the decree of the Senate of Napoli di Romania, which ordered the capture and confiscation of foreign vessels freighted for the Turkish service. This revocation took place before the Greek Government was acquainted with the proclamation of the Ionian Islands, since the revocation is dated the 3d September, and the proclamation the 6th."

Peru.—We learn, by letters from Guayaquil of the 24th September, says the *Baltimore Patriot*, that information had been received there of the arrival at Callao, on the 14th, of the *Asia* 64, and sloop of war *Achilles*, belonging to Spain, with reinforcements. Amiral Guise, in a Peruvian frigate and schooner, offered them battle, which they declined, and ran into the harbour. It was believed they never would leave Callao under the Spanish flag. Besides the force under Admiral Guise, a large frigate belonging to the Republicans had been put in complete repair at Valparaiso, and was ready for sea at the last advices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract of a letter from an American officer on board the United States ship *John Adams*, to his friend in Baltimore, dated

"PASSAGE ISLAND, Nov. 10, 1824.

"You will, no doubt, hear a great noise about Commodore Porter's taking a Spanish town in Porto Rico. The circumstances are briefly these:—The Governor imprisoned the commander of one of the small schooners under his command, and allowed him to be grossly insulted. As soon as he heard of it, Commodore Porter proceeded there with two schooners and the boats and part of the crew of the ship—he took two of the batteries, spiked the guns, and marched with two hundred men to the town (Faxardo) about two miles in the interior—he there found the Spaniards drawn up to give him battle, halted his men within pistol shot of their forces, sent a flag ordering the governor and the captain of the port, the two principal offenders, to come to him and make atonement, or have their town burnt—they chose the first, and in presence of all our officers, begged pardon of the officer insulted, expressed great penitence, and promised in future to respect all American officers, who might hereafter visit the place."

"The Commodore then marched into the town, merely to show them he had them in his power, and then returned to the boats and left the place. No disturbance took place, and not a man left the ranks from the time they landed until they embarked,

having been more than three hours from their vessels. Self defence rendered it necessary to spike their guns, and this is all they can complain of—they had by some means been apprised of our intention of visiting them. The population of the place is about two thousand—the country very thickly settled. Before we left them a force of three times our number, with a fieldpiece, had assembled, and in presence of, and within pistol shot of this force, our Commodore made them humble themselves."

Assistance to Greece.—The London Morning Chronicle contains the following article: A donation sent from America of upwards of eight thousand pounds, through the house of Baring & Co. has been remitted to Greece: a sum, be it known to the shame of the United Kingdom, almost as large as all the subscriptions which the Greek Committee have been able to obtain in this country, after eighteen months' exertions!

Finance of Virginia.—From the Treasurer's report, it appears that the balance in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1823, was \$33,037,19—that the receipts of the year ending 30th of September 1824, were \$493,014,05, and the disbursements during the same period, \$467,383,52—leaving a balance of \$64,637,72. This balance, he states, is subject to a deduction of \$13,063,10, on account of subscriptions to the Washington Monument.

Conscience, Police, &c.—A man presented himself at our police, says the New-York Advocate, desiring to know whether any connexion existed between our police and that of London; giving a reason for his question, that he had defrauded a person of some property in London, and his conscience upbraided him, he came to give himself up, and surrender the property. He turns out to be a tailor, and gave about 50*l.* sterling, being the amount of the property he had wrongfully obtained, which had been placed at the disposal of his Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Steam Boats.—The New Orleans Commercial Intelligencer of the 1st Nov. contains a list of steam boats which had arrived at that port in the years 1823-24, with the number of trips made by each; by which it appears that in 1823 there were 80 boats, which performed 385 voyages down the river to that market, and in 1824 to the 1st Nov. 380 trips;—making 693 arrivals of steam boats from above in the last 22 months. By adding the returns, the voyages would amount to 1386.

Shocking Occurrence.—On Tuesday last, says a Buffalo paper of the 23d of November, as two men were returning from Canada, in a skiff, a short distance above Niagara Falls, they were forced by the current into the rapids, above the cataract, where the boat was upset, and they were hurried into the awful gulf below! The bodies of the sufferers have not yet been found.

Commerce of Canada.—Six hundred vessels, the tonnage of which amounted to 148,477, had arrived at Quebec the present year, up to the 15th of November, being an increase of 57 vessels over last year. The clearances during the same period were 678, including the vessels built there and at Montreal. The number of settlers which have arrived this year is 6,515, being less than that of the last by 3,743.

The Welland Canal.—The Commissioners for the Welland Canal, in Upper Canada, were to commence the work on the 30th of November. It is stated, that the labourers will be able to work during the winter, and that the canal will be completed early in the spring of 1826.

The British Navy.—The tonnage of the British navy, in round numbers, may be taken at 450,000. The expense of building, taking one vessel with another, £20 per ton. To the expense of the hulls must be added the cost of masts, sails, cordage, and many other articles requisite for equipment. This doubles the amount, making £18,000,000, for the primary sum laid out on men-of-war. The durability of the ships in time of peace may be calculated at 14 years—in time of war at 10 years—the average at 12 years;—consequently about £1,500,000 is annually expended in keeping these bulwarks in an efficient state.

British Packets to Colombia.—A Liverpool paper of October 21st, says—"The first packet established by this government to run to Lagaira and Carthage, is nearly ready for sea. She has been built expressly for the purpose, and in point of sailing is supposed to be the fastest vessel in the service; she is named the *Colombia*, commanded by Captain Jones, carries eight guns, and is well supplied with small arms, with a picked crew. The emigration to the new world is so great, that she is complete in her complement of passengers, and will leave the river on Monday, not intending to wait for a cargo."

General Riego.—A pamphlet has recently been published in London, entitled the "*Last Military Operations of General Riego*," by George Matthews, first aid-de-camp to General Riego. It is evidently written by one wholly unused to composition, but it relates in a very forcible manner the events which preceded and attended the capture and murder of the distinguished Spanish Patriot.

The Pretender.—The Pretender to the throne of France, who was in this city last winter, and sailed from New-York a few months ago for Havre, was, on his arrival there, taken into custody by the police, and committed to prison.

Creek Indians.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Republican, of the 11th ult. contains two highly interesting communications from the chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, who say their nation has, "on a deep and solemn reflection, determined, with one voice, not to sell one foot of their land, neither by exchange nor otherwise." They say they are fast advancing in the arts and civilization; and state, as a proof of it, that upwards of 30,000 yards of cloth have been manufactured, during the past year, by those only inhabiting the waters of the Coosa and Tallapoosa.

Jubilee.—It is a subject of sincere congratulation and joy, says a New-York paper of the 6th instant, that for the first time within the long period of twenty-seven years, the doors of the debtor's prison, in this city, have been thrown open, there being not a single person in confinement. The turnkey will be permitted to celebrate this jubilee with those lately under his charge. One cause of this happy event, is the enlargement of the prison limits, which are now co-extensive with the city and county, rendering the jail an almost useless appendage to our courts of justice.



WASHINGTON CITY.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1824.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have allotted a large portion of today's paper, to the publication of the President's Message to Congress. This document is always interesting and valuable, as a full and clear exposition of the domestic and foreign concerns of the nation, in harmony with the spirit of our institutions. The sovereignty of the people, the responsibility of their rulers, are solemnly recognised. The former is pressed with the dignity, while the latter is reminded of the duties, of self-government. The latter are reminded of their duty, as the ministers of the public will, from the people the power which they exercise, and bound by every tie of duty and of patriotism, to respect the rights of the people, and to consult the welfare of their country.

Familiarized, as we have become, with the operations of our government, the Message of the President is regarded as an incident in the public business; and, probably, that no part of the proceedings of our system produces a more effect on the minds of the people, than this document. It conveys to us the most striking commentary on the republican institutions. It contains a eulogium. They bring it into comparison with the tenor of their own documents; and they feel, more than any disquisitions on the theory of government could make them feel, the contrast between their condition and the utmost astonishment is expressed, year, in Europe, at the manner in which the President informs low citizens of the state of the public concerns. The friends of freedom prize the Message as a conspicuous proof, that people are capable of governing themselves, and may be safely intrusted with the management of their own affairs.

The recent Message possesses a national interest, from the consideration, it is the valedictory communication, character, from the present Chief Magistrate. Venerable from his age, and to his countrymen by his services on the eve of retirement. May he be illustrious predecessors, long may he witness the prosperity of the nation, be honoured and loved as one of the chief patriots.

We have often thought, that an example of the distinguished citizen, who have filled the highest office of the government, and have successively retired to private life, is marked by as much of grandeur as of novelty, it strengthens in small degree, the safeguards of our liberty. An imitation of this example will to future Presidents a nobler object of emulation, than ever tempted the ambition of Cæsar. If every other barrier be overleaped, it would, for a while, shake the purpose of the most devoted man, to reflect, that he was about to be, for ever, his title to be ranked as fathers of the republic.

The view of our public affairs, presented by the President, is exceedingly satisfactory. It has given us great pleasure, to serve his repeated acknowledgments of divine favour. Our nation has, distinguished by the benignant hand of God, and to Him should our gratitude be solemnly offered. "Oh that we praise the Lord for his goodness, and his wonderful works to the children of men."

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

This Society is advancing with zeal and success, in the fulfilment of its duties. Since its organization, in February, it has printed nineteen Tracts, and to 156 pages, and 86,500 copies.

1. Constitution, Circular, &c. of the Society.
2. Life of Bunyan.
3. The Great Question Answered.
4. Friendly Advice.
5. The Pensioner.
6. The Death bed of a Medical Student.
7. The Sunday's Excursion.
8. The Two Apprentices.
9. Thoughts on the Gospel.
10. History of John Robins the Sailor.
11. The Contrast.
12. The Brazen Serpent.
13. Address to the Sinner.
14. Religion, the One Thing Needful.
15. The Power of Conscience.
16. Ellen.
17. The Happy Waterman.
18. The Way to Happiness.
19. Dreadful Superstitions of the Hindoos.

A considerable number of these have been distributed to the various societies, and the Agent is preparing to send another large supply, without delay. There is no doubt of the growing interest of the operations of the Society. The number of Auxiliary Societies already

assurances of cord given by our, furnish the best, was judicious, and authorize the Mana measures on a liber re now necessary, a presumed, will b needs a considera to continue its op large amount of

designed to employ possible, to assist eties, to procure &c.

OF PRESIDENT SIDENT. For President

| | Adams | Crawford | Clayton | Johnson |
|-------|-------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 5 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 81 | 32 | 39 | 0 |

For the Columbian COMMENCEMENT

Commencement of the Liberal Arts and Sciences, at the Columbian University, on Wednesday, the 11th of December, 1824.

procession will be to Dr. F. Street, between 11th and 12th; where the exercises will be held.

members of both the Parents and gentlemen connected with the Clergy of the city, are invited to attend.

Per order of WILLIAM RUGG, Secy. Hill, Dec. 10,

LITERARY

Rev. Professor and, has just published a volume of Christian history and Mal Persia, by the late and several of the medians, and translated. The Professor has a tract to complete even in the preface, controversy on the full extracts: so that the full view of the Mahomedan and Mahomedan.

noelaer School.—T. Rensselaer, says the Albany Patriot, with his characteristic, has lately on at the north end of instructing of Science to of Life. The Rev. Amos Eaton, of history and Experience, a Lecturer on Geology, the Laws regulating; and Lewis C. a Professor of Mineralogy and Lecturer on apparatus, library, and appointments, students will be in turn, in with the apparatus, from books, nence in January, in weeks. There c will become a usi ng the highest cre founder.

MARRI

Thursday morning, John Pic, Esq., of this city, all of this city.

Thursday evening, Mr. Slicer, Mr. P. A. Wagon, duple all of this city.

DECEMBER 11, 1824

this city, on the 6th of December, aged 53. David C. Stewart, Esq., Saturday evening last, aged 56. Putney, Vt. of lung 17th ult. Rev. Asa Baptist church in the whole of his pr the wife of the Society, and Baptis man he was kind, Christian he was de minister, he was eled as a dying man, he was tender a widow has sus should never see a ld so affectionately e souls. May the op of souls watch cause the seed that ant, to spring up and life.

DECEMBER 11, 1824.

assurances of cordial support, which has been given by our brethren in every part, furnish the best evidence, that the cause is judicious, and well timed, while the Managers to prosecute measures on a liberal scale. Funds, however necessary, will be supplied. The cause is presumed, to be a considerable capital, to enable it to continue its operations, while it has a large amount of its tracts on hand.

It is designed to employ active agents, as far as possible, to assist in forming auxiliaries, to procure subscriptions, life members, &c.

REPORT OF DEATHS.

In the City of Washington, during the month of November, 1824.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|----------------------|---|
| Fever | 1 | Pneumonia (coloured) | 2 |
| Dysentery | 1 | Dropsy in the brain | 1 |
| Consumption | 4 | Ulcer (coloured) | 1 |
| Dropsy | 1 | Convulsions | 1 |
| Decay | 1 | Do (coloured) | 1 |
| Unknown | 1 | Worms | 1 |
| Old Age | 1 | Do (coloured) | 1 |
| Still-born, do. | 1 | | |
| Total | 19 | | |
| Adults | 13 | | |
| Children | 6 | | |

By order of the Board of Health.

Eighteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

Both Houses of Congress formed a quorum on Monday last, and proceeded to the usual preliminary business. The Message of the President was communicated on Tuesday.

In our next paper, we shall commence a regular journal of the proceedings of the two Houses.

In the House, Mr. John Oswald Dunn was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms, in the place of Mr. Thomas Dunn, deceased; and Mr. Overton Carr, was chosen Assistant Doorkeeper, in the place of Mr. J. O. Dunn.

The Rev. Mr. Post was elected Chaplain of the House.

Agreeably to a resolution, adopted unanimously, General La Fayette was received, in the Senate, on Thursday, with the honours which he deserves. Of his reception, the Intelligencer of yesterday says:—

"It was a scene of simple but imposing dignity. LA FAYETTE is the only man who ever was, in his personal capacity, publicly received by the Senate of the United States. General WASHINGTON, in all the brightness of his fame, and all the plenitude of his popularity, invested, besides, with the dignity of the Presidential office, when he came to the Senate, by appointment, to consult respecting a Treaty, was, indeed, received by them standing, uncovered, as in the present case, but even he was not attended and introduced, as LA FAYETTE has been, by a Committee of the most venerable members of the Senate. On his introduction, yesterday, the good old General was received as a brother, rather than as a stranger—as one of a loving family, come from a distant shore, after a long and weary absence, to revisit the friends of his youth. The respect which has been shown to him here, since he arrived among us, is great, but it was all due. No parallel case can ever occur. What has been done cannot be brought into precedent; and there is no danger, in paying respect to this worthy man, that we shall incur the charge of adulation or man-worship."

In the House, a similar resolution was unanimously adopted, and a Committee of 24 members was appointed to introduce the General to the House. This imposing ceremony took place yesterday at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Senate, having been invited by a vote of the House, attended. The General was introduced by the Committee, and was received by the members, standing and uncovered. He was then addressed by the Speaker, in a brief speech, which, we need not say, was appropriate, eloquent, and touching. The General made a reply of considerable length. The address and the reply we will present to our readers in our next paper. The scene was a splendid one. The principal officers of the government were present. The space without the bar was occupied by ladies, and the galleries were crowded. The House adjourned when the General closed his speech, and the members paid their personal respects to him.

On Thursday last, Colonel R. M. Johnson introduced, in the Senate, a bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, which was read, and passed to a second reading.

The following Standing Committees for the present session were announced in the House, as having been appointed by the Speaker.

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Committee of Ways and Means.—Messrs. M'Lane, of Delaware, Ingham, Thompson, of Georgia, Andrew Stevenson, Cambreleng, M'Duffie, and M'Kim.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Williams, of North Carolina, M'Coy, Litchfield, Whittlesey, Matson, Isaacs, and James Wilson.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Abbot, Durfee, Dwight, Mangum, and Morgan.

Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Rankin, Scott, Gurley, Jennings, Strong, Vinton, and Whipple.

Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. John T. Johnson, Hooks, Stoddard, M'Keen, Alexander, of Tennessee, Bartley, and Adams.

Committee for the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Kent, Matlack, Findlay, Alexander, of Virginia, Gozley, Blair, and Thompson, of Pennsylvania.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Webster, P. P. Barbour, Plumer, of New Hampshire, Buchanan, Brent, Buckner, and Ross.

Committee on Penitentiaries and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Little, Eddy, Allen, of Tennessee, Wm. Smith, Culpeper, Plumer, of Pennsylvania, and Udree.

Committee on Public Expenditures.—Messrs. M'Arthur, Clark, of New-York, Gist, Sandford, John S. Barbour, Allison, and Van Wyck.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, Moore, of Alabama, Sterling, Garrison, Locke, Williams, of New-York, and Markley.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. Forward, Condit, Conner, Wright, Craig, Marvin, and Mallary.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Baylies, Garnett, Harris, Rose, Whitman, and Patterson, of Pennsylvania.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Cocke, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Williams, of Virginia, M'Kee, M'Lean, of Ohio, Ten Eyck, and Gatlin.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Forsyth, Taylor, Storrs, Trimble, Archer, Farvelly, and Poinsett.

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Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Crowninshield, Fuller, Warfield, Cady, Holcombe, Harvey, and Basset.

Committee on Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Lathrop, Foot, of Connecticut, and Tracy.

Committee of Accounts.—Messrs. Allen, of Massachusetts, Swan, and Leitch.

The following Select Committees were announced as having been appointed in pursuance of the resolutions regarding the disposition of various parts of the President's Message.

On the Suppression of the African Slave Trade.—Messrs. Govan, Herrick, Test, Wayne, Spaight, Eaton, and Herkimer.

On the Services and Sacrifices of General La Fayette.—Messrs. Randolph, A. Stevenson, Livingston, Storrs, M'Lane, of Delaware, Mitchell, of Maryland, Mallary, Trimble, Ingham, Forsyth, M'Duffie, Mangum, and Eddy.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hemphill, Sharpe, Stewart, Henry, Mercer, Rives, and Beecher.

On the Establishment of a Military Post at the mouth of Columbia River.—Messrs. Alexander Smyth, Scott, Metcalfe, Baylies, M'Lean, of Ohio, Jennings, and Houston.

The following Committee was announced as having been appointed to wait on General LA FAYETTE.

Messrs. Mitchell, of Maryland, A. Stevenson, Livingston, Storrs, Trimble, M'Lane, of Delaware, Webster, Mallary, Ingham, Forsyth, Mangum, M'Duffie, Eddy, Tattall, Scott, M'Kee, Reynolds, Vinton, Holcombe, Plumer, of New Hampshire, Sterling, Rankin, and Lincoln.

The following Committees were announced as having been appointed to wait on General LA FAYETTE.

On Enrolled Bills, on the part of this House.—Messrs. Harvey, and Jenkins.

On the Library Committee.—Messrs. Rives, Bradley, and Poinsett.

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The view which I have now to present to you, of our affairs, Foreign and Domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations which have been entertained of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a Nation, continues to be rapid, beyond example; if to the States which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength by a native population in every quarter—a population devoted to our happy system of Government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry, proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems, might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce, with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming, thereby, a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes and throughout every portion of our Union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the National and State Governments, governments which rest exclusively on the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our Union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the Government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation, flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorized by existing appropriations, to maturity, and due progress is made in the augmentation of the navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings, we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In advertent to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favourable to success; and others are still in negotiation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation to the interests, and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this Government, to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce with each power on a

footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each, in a spirit of candour and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated by the seventh article of the convention of navigation and commerce, which was concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and France, that the said convention should continue in force for two years, from the first of October, of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event it should cease to operate at the end of six months from such declaration; and no such intention having been announced, the convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains, in force. At the time when that convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claim to indemnity for spoliations which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties, to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty. The object has been duly attended to since by the Executive; but, as yet, it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favourable opportunity will present itself for opening a negotiation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present King of France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last session of Congress.

With Great-Britain our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the convention of 1815, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions in Europe and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years, from the 30th of October, 1818, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty, or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments, which had been raised by the parties in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested on the part of this Government, to place the commerce with the colonies, likewise, on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped that the British Government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.

The Commissioners who are appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the United States and those of Great-Britain, specified in the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision, and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article has been established by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the seventh, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of mutual right of search by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government on the principle, that, as the right of search was a right of war of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild, to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, founded on an act of Congress, to propose to the British Government, an expedient which should be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question of search, or other question between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed also, that it would completely suppress the trade in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects in those of other powers with whom it was hoped that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and, by means thereof, its entire extirpation for ever. A convention to this effect was concluded and signed in London on the day of — by plenipotentiaries duly authorized by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen which are not yet entirely removed. The difference between the parties still remaining, has been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the House of Representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention until the definitive sentiments of Congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation, are, with that intent, submitted to your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity by treaty, and, with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic Cities, the Dukedom of Oldenburg, and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement between the respective governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who

took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France of 6th February, 1778, and by a formal commission, which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of Congress of the 3d March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations to establish our commercial relations with them on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of Congress, and all the negotiations of the Executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions in relation to the north west coast of this continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg on the day of — last, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Plenipotentiaries of the Imperial Government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the Senate for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the government of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the Independent South American Governments. The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d'Affaires has been received from the Independent Government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had, some years since, been proclaimed by the Sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an Imperial title, at the head of which is placed the Prince in whom the Regency had been vested by the King, at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect that, by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will, ere long, be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American States, our relations are of a friendly character. We have Ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the Republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received Ministers, of the same rank, from Colombia, Guatemala, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico. Our commercial relations with all those States, are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the Republic of Colombia, a Treaty of Commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like Treaty would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition, and lamented decease, of Mr. Rodney, our Minister there, and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown by the Government of that Republic. An advantageous alteration in our Treaty with Tunis has been obtained by our Consular-Agent residing there, the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the Government has been drawn with great solicitude to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our Commerce, by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective Governments, and under the pretext, by each, that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance by friendly negotiation, and on just principles, which should be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war with France and Spain, a crisis occurred, in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles, involved in such wars, might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions, having this object in view, have been made to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other Powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, by whose then reigning Government our vessels were seized in port as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter, that our vessels were likewise seized by the Governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this, all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honourable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly

REPORT OF DEATHS.

In the City of Washington, during the month of November, 1824.

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Eighteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

Both Houses of Congress formed a quorum on Monday last, and proceeded to the usual preliminary business. The Message of the President was communicated on Tuesday.

In our next paper, we shall commence a regular journal of the proceedings of the two Houses.

In the House, Mr. John Oswald Dunn was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms, in the place of Mr. Thomas Dunn, deceased; and Mr. Overton Carr, was chosen Assistant Doorkeeper, in the place of Mr. J. O. Dunn.

The Rev. Mr. Post was elected Chaplain of the House.

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Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Williams, of North Carolina, M'Coy, Litchfield, Whittlesey, Matson, Isaacs, and James Wilson.

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Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Rankin, Scott, Gurley, Jennings, Strong, Vinton, and Whipple.

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REPORT OF DEATHS.

hoped, that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove from our relations any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed \$18,500,000; which, with the sum remaining in the Treasury, at the end of the last year, amounting to \$9,463,922 81, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of \$11,500,000 of the principal, leave a balance of more than \$3,000,000 in the Treasury on the first day of January next.

A larger amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent. becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than could be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of the 26th of May, authorized a loan of \$5,000,000, at 4 1/2 per cent to meet the same. By this arrangement an annual saving will accrue to the public of \$75,000.

Under the act of the 24th of May last, a loan of \$5,000,000 was authorized, in order to meet the awards, under the Florida treaty, which was negotiated at par, with the bank of the United States, at 4 1/2 per cent. The limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliation, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of territory in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1835, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of \$10,000,000, which is annually appropriated by the act, constituting the Sinking Fund, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt, on the 1st of January next, may be estimated at \$86,000,000, inclusive of \$2,500,000 of the loan authorized by the act of the 26th of May last. In this estimate is included a stock of \$7,000,000, issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the bank of the United States; and which, as the stock of the bank, still held by the government, will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating, then, the whole amount of the public debt at \$79,000,000, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the government, a well founded hope may be entertained, that should no unexpected event occur, the whole public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the government be left at liberty thereafter, to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sum applicable to these objects, will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected, that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city; to the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the navy; to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to revolutionary officers and soldiers, and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects the expense will annually diminish, and cease at no distant period on most or all. On the 1st of January, 1817, the public debt amounted to \$123,491,965 16; and notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced since that period, \$37,446,961 78. The last portion of the public debt will be redeemable on the 1st of January, 1835; and, while there is the best reason to believe, that the resources of the government will be continually adequate to such portions of it as may become due in the interval, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest on every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favourable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow-citizens, to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollected, that no burthen whatever has been imposed upon them.

The Military Establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favourable view which was presented, of the efficiency of its organization at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by Congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the Army itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The Military Academy, on which the Army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained, in comparison with any other institution of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown, that the dispersed condition of the Corps of Artillery is unfavourable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment. To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the Fortification erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school for Artillery instruction, with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode, a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm, will be extended throughout the whole Corps of Artillery. But, to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress; to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of fortifications, for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the Report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish, proportiona-

bly, the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress, of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, the Harbour of Presqueville, on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and, there is reason to believe, that the appropriation, in each instance, will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendence of them has been assigned to officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Under the act of 30th April last, authorizing the President to cause a survey to be made, with the necessary plans and estimates, of such roads and canals, as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a Board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers, and a distinguished Civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed in carrying into effect the object of the act. They have carefully examined the route between the Potomac and Ohio rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Alleghany and the Susquehanna; and the routes between the Delaware and the Rariton, Barnstable and Buzzard's Bay, and between Boston Harbour and Narraganset Bay. Such portion of the Corps of Topographical Engineers as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the very important route between the Potomac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed until the next season. It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe, that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season, the execution of the other branch of the act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this city, through the southern states, to New Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the Corps of Engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals. To digest a plan for both objects, for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the General Government. For such a digest it will be necessary that the information be full, minute, and precise. With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of enlarging both the Corps of Engineers, the Military and Topographical. It need scarcely be remarked that the more extensively these Corps are engaged in the improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of Congress, and in aid of the states in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be in many views of which the subject is susceptible. By profiting of their science, the works will always be well executed; and, by giving to the officers such employment, our Union will derive all the advantage in peace as well as in war, from their talents and services, which they can afford. In this mode, also, the military will be incorporated with the civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices, of every kind, be done away. To the Corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful, since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced by certain tribes on the Missouri during the last year, still continues, and has extended, in some degree to those on the Upper Mississippi and the upper Lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress, at the last session, made an appropriation for treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable military escort to accompany and attend the Commissioners at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit it; but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the Tribes, particularly on the upper Mississippi, and the Lakes, is in no small degree owing to the wars which are carried on between the Tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves.

With the exception of the tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the same friendly footing, and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their condition. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the Government, and particularly by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture, and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize treaties with the Creeks, and Quapaw Indians, commissioners have been appointed, and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress authorizing surveys, with plans and estimates, for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the Department of War, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the powers of

Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and, in consequence, the "North Carolina," a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the neighbouring seas for the suppression of piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe that the pirates now complained of, are committed by bands of robbers who inhabit the land, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the towns, and seizing favourable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken, they carry to their lurking places, and dispose of afterwards, at prices tending to seduce the neighbouring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent; and is the more to be deprecated, because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing that if any survived, their lurking places would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent, is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local Governments, since it is not doubted, from the high character of the Governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that if he had the power he would promptly suppress it. Whether those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measure be resorted to, to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

In execution of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and it is believed that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron while at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the present, than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated there, which, it is believed, will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific, our commerce has much increased, and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United States have many important interests which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the considerations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force, for maintaining it there at least an equal extent.

For detailed information respecting the state of our maritime force on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made on either, in the organization of the Naval Establishment, generally, and of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post Office Department has received a considerable augmentation in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail, within the year, has been much increased. A Report of the Postmaster General, which is transmitted, will furnish, in detail, the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this Department.

In conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the last Session, an invitation was given to General La Fayette to visit the United States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of France which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic, whenever it might be convenient for him to sail. He declined the offer of the public ship, from motives of delicacy, but assured me that he had long intended, and would certainly visit our Union, in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at New York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and disinterested services and sacrifices in our revolutionary struggle, so eminently entitled him. A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested, in his favor, throughout every portion of our Union, and affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visits to them. To these he has yielded all the accommodation in his power. At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the neighboring country has been assembled to greet him, among whom it has excited, in a peculiar manner, the sensibility of all, to behold the surviving members of our Revolutionary contest, civil and military, who had shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decrepit state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because none could be founded on purer principles—none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who had fought and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited, was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the breasts of every age, even the youngest among us. There was not an individual present who had not some relative who had partaken in those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessings which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect profoundly, every individual, and of every age. It is natural that we should take a deep interest in his future welfare, as we do. His high claims on our Union are felt, and the sentiment universal, that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under

these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view that, regarding his very important services, losses, and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character, of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece in Europe, and between Spain and the new governments, our neighbours, in this hemisphere. In both these wars, the cause of independence, of liberty, and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighbouring powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited, in a high degree, in their favour. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result? That they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbours are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These new states had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it, with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory, have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new states are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government, which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbours, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated as we are from Europe by the great Atlantic ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European Governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into whichever scale it may turn in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But, in regard to our neighbours, our situation is different. It is impossible for the European Governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of our Union, and increased number of States, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of Congress. Some of our arrangements, and particularly the Judiciary Establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen States only. Since then the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory; eleven new States have been admitted into the Union, and territories have been laid off for three others, which will likewise be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the Supreme Court, which assigns to the Judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the States that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch with advantage to the Union. The duties of the Supreme Court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals; but when it is considered that this court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our Constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the States and the United States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require, that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be exempted from every other duty, than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior courts would, of course, be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such an one might be formed, as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The condition of the Aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of any of the states, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that, unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that, in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honour of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety, and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present States and Territories, and the Rocky Mountain and Mexico, there is a vast territory, to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought that that Territory should be divided into Districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now resident there, and civil Governments be established in each, with schools, for every branch of instruction in literature, and the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be

drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable, but it would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interests which the United States have on the Pacific Ocean, and on the western coast of this Continent, the establishment of a military post, at the mouth of the Columbia river, or at some other point, within our acknowledged territory, submitted to the consideration of Congress. Our commerce and fisheries on the coast, along the coast, have much increased, and it is thought that a military post, to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the west, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought, also, that, by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between the United States and Territories, and the Pacific, on each side of the Rocky Mountains, would be essentially promoted. The object into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum to authorize the employment of a frigate, with an officer of the Corps of Engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river, and the coast contiguous thereto, at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The connection between the public buildings, and the various other parts, and the grounds around those buildings, require it. It is also, that the completion of the canal, the Tiber to the Eastern Branch, would be a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, and expenses incurred, in improvements of various kinds, to the Government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their means. The public works which are still for want of it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest, that the situation of the United States in the highest degree, prospers. There is no object which, as a people, we desire, which we do not possess, and which is not within our reach. Blessed with the happiest which the world knows, with no distinct orders in nature, and in the vast territory of our dominion extends, we have every thing to cling together, which can animate and enlighten people. The object is to preserve those blessings, and to them down to the latest posterity. Experience ought to satisfy us, that, under the most correct and prudent administration, will not be exempt from danger. Institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On this nation, and in their utmost purity, will depend. Extending, as our territory to every part of the inhabited globe, every sea, to which our citizens are invited by the wants of others, and right to go, we must either protect the enjoyment of their rights, or we must, in certain events, to waste and ruin. Our attitude is highly interesting, and to other powers, and particularly to our southern neighbours. We have formed with respect to all, to which we are faithful. To every kind of danger we pay the most vigilant and unflinching attention, and are prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger, the policy of Government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war administered to our maritime frontier impregnable, and a sufficient protection to our commerce, mentioning our Navy to a certain extent, has been steadily pursued, and which is incumbent upon us to complete, as circumstances will permit. In the event of it is on the maritime frontier that we are assailed. It is in that quarter, therefore, we should be prepared to meet the attack. There is that our whole force will be directed to action, to prevent the destruction of towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to these great improvements will be infinitely Access to those works, by every possible communication, should be made in every direction. The intercourse, between every part of our Union, should be promoted, and facilitated by the most powerful powers, which may comport with full regard to the great principles of constitution. With respect to internal security, those great principles point out, with certainty, the policy to be pursued on the people, as our Government powers, and National, with well defined powers, the highest importance, that they keep within the limits prescribed by the Constitution. That sacred duty, it is of importance, the movement between the monious; and in case of any danger should occur, that a calm appeal be made to the people; and that their voice be promptly obeyed. Both Government and people, for the common good, should not fail to prosper, while those who are attentive to the conduct of the representatives, and control their passions, the pursuit of these great objects, of virtuous spirit, and national views and interests, indulged; and let every part of the condition of the others, in what respects welfare, the general interest will be promoted, but the local advantage, by all.

I cannot conclude this communication without the kind which I shall have to do, without recollecting, with great satisfaction, the many instances of your public confidence, and the generous feeling which I have received from my fellow-citizens in the various trusts with which I have been honoured. Having commenced my early youth, and continued it since, and short intervals, I have witnessed the difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted, and the present prosperous and happy state, I am gratified which I cannot express. These blessings may be preserved, and these blessings will be the object of my fervent and ceaseless prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

JAMES MONROE

Washington, December 7, 1834.

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